



SATURDAY, NOV. 17TH, 1906.

AROUND THE HOUSE

LITTLE THINGS FOR ORNAMENT AND UTILITY.

Quaint Bib for the Small Sovereign of the Home—Two New Ideas in Cushions—Pretty Gift Baby's Mother Would Like.

The quaintest baby bibs are being made for small, cunning little mortals. They are long, full sleeves in addition to the deep bib itself, which is big and loose enough to slip comfortably over the dress, and buttons in the back, so that there are no strings to knot up unpleasantly.

Beautiful and inexpensive half curtains can be made of bobbinet with inch and a half hems all around. Down one side and across the bottom is a design four inches wide in the old-fashioned darning pattern.

A pretty cushion for the dresser is in the shape of a bag, and comes in pink, blue or yellow. It is tied about three-quarters of the way from the top with green ribbon to represent stems, calyx and leaves, while the remaining quarter of the ribbon is tied firmly, then wrought into a wild rose, a pansy or a poppy.

One cushion, which is to lie flat on the dresser, represents a big rose and leaves. Satin is used to form the rose itself, the stem being of wire firmly wound with green ribbon, the leaves being formed in the same fashion. A collection of these ribbon pin cushions would form a good representation of an old-fashioned flower garden.

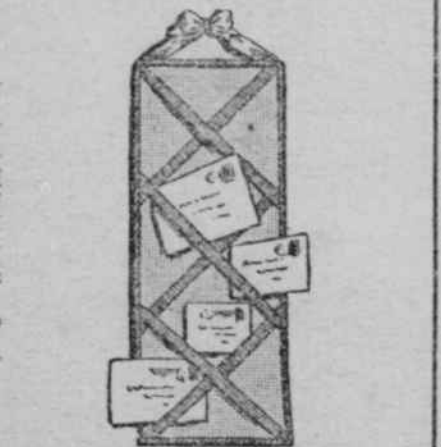
As if the matter of initials hadn't been properly taken care of by people who embroider, and supplement it by tiny machine-made ones, as well as lace-makers have invented the prettiest collar affairs imaginable. It is an open bit, an open and lacy as can be, the only heavy part about it the strong little edge, and the letter, which apparently "happens" right in the center. Even if there's no lace on chemise or corset cover, such an initial adds a pretty little touch of individuality without adding the work of embroidering.

A pretty gift for baby's mamma is a clasp-pinholder, which is made by taking a strip of white flannel, 20 inches in length and two in width. Pin the edges evenly. Then take a strip of satin ribbon the same length, but a little wider. Midway between each end of the ribbon flannel cut a slit large enough to admit the head of a tiny bisque doll. Gather materials tightly at the waist, and tie a sash of narrow ribbon, ending in a bow and streamers, about the waist. A similar bit of ribbon should then be tied about the neck and a loop made at the back, from which is suspended the holders. Clasp-pins of various sizes should be placed evenly in the flannel.

LETTER BOARD FOR HALL.

Enables One's Own Correspondence to be Seen at Glance.

This board is intended for hanging in the hall, and is of simple construction. Bands of elastic run across and



across, under which letters are easily slipped in and taken out when required, and the names of the owners can be read at a glance.

For the foundation a piece of stout cardboard must be obtained, and this should be covered with a nice dark green art serge, and edged all round with a cording. It is suspended from the wall by means of a loop of ribbon with a small bow at the top.

Convenient Pocket Fad.

About the queerest fad modern woman has adopted is the wearing of separate pockets pinned to her waist, skirt or coat, as the case may be.

These pockets are made of linen, white or tan, and embroidered with decorations to match the dress, which is usually of wash material. They are attached with fancy pins—an excellent chance to show off superfluous jewelry, by the way—and are used to carry the handkerchief, or small change, or a couple of tiny toilet articles.

A Hat Tied On.

The automobile has done a great deal to rationalize women's dress. A few years ago a woman with her hat really secured outside a veil could not be found outside a turnip patch—now such an object is the swiftest thing in sight, because her automobile is supposed to be just around the corner.

Mink and Tulle Combined.

A striking example of the becoming

if somewhat incongruous, mixing of tulle and fur in headgear is shown in a delightful little toque of mink and tulle, with a large white plume, which is held in place with a head and two tails of mink.

SET OFF DINNER TABLE.

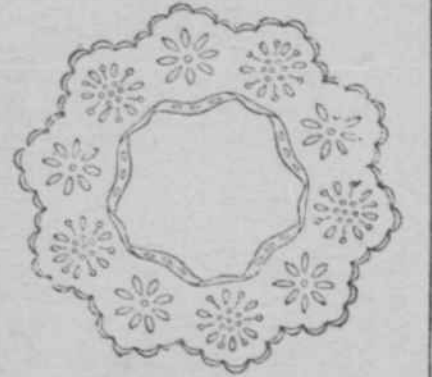
Two Suggestions in the Latest Fashionable Designs.

No home-maker ever despises the gift of a hand-made centerpiece, to add to her linen drawer, and the mountmelick stitches are specially adapted for general use. Nowadays



no refined woman cares for a lot of linen too fine to use, for she no longer has the care of them herself, and prefers the washable kinds above all others. White satin makes a good, durable material to have stamped if satin damask seems too expensive. Of course, linen is the most durable, but there are housekeepers who draw such a fine line of distinction that if they use a damask cloth they must have a damask centerpiece. However, that is but a matter of preference.

This mountmelick work is splendid on the damask, but the eyelet dollies need to be stamped on linen. Here



are two suggestions in fashionable designs which would add much to Thanksgiving dinner tables, some to be used on trays, others in small sizes to be placed under ramekins and finger bowls.

CHEAP GLOVES NOT ECONOMY.

Wear Out Quickly and Never Look Well—Their Proper Care.

Bargain sales may be attractive in most lines of goods, but the woman is wise who does not patronize bargain sales of gloves. Economy in this line does not pay, for the wearing qualities which are had with the more expensive glove make up for the extra cost. Cheap black suede gloves in particular are a poor investment, for the finger tips will grow white quickly.

Economy in gloves lies also in the care of them. New ones put on for the first time must be carefully treated. The hands should be perfectly dry, and care should be taken that the fingers are worked well down into their proper places. It is said that French women possess, best of all, the art of putting on their gloves to perfection. They give plenty of time to the process, and when buying gloves they see that they are well powdered and stretched a little. The rule is to first turn back the glove, keeping the thumb outside until all the fingers are fitted in place. In taking off a glove, turn the wrist part back as far as the knuckles, then loosen the finger tips and pull the glove off. It is not the best way to pull them off inside out. In putting gloves away they should be smoothed out lengthwise and made to look as much as possible as they did when they were new. To clean white suede gloves, French clay is the best.

Popular Dress Materials.

Serge is more popular than for many years, particularly the heavier grades, known in America as storm serge, but its weave is smoother and it seems to be rather less stiff and wiry than that we have known in past seasons. There is an extremely pleasing variation of this material, which has been dubbed Berkeley storm. Without reason, unless because in its firm, even texture it takes on some of the qualities of the Berkeley cotton. Such goods require very little trimming, beyond a bit of oriental embroidery, or a touch of galon. Some of the chiffon cloths are the loveliest things imaginable, and they have a price. Still, broadcloth is always a very wide in comparison with many other materials that it really is not much more expensive. The golden browns, which run from the dull wood shades to palest amber, are irresistible for dressy afternoon toilettes or for street wear, and are the only colors not used extensively in combination. They have a richness all their own, which is not enhanced by contact with other colors, although occasionally there is a velvet collar, a row of velvet-covered buttons, or a piping of a darker shade.

Like Hats in Old Pictures.

The newest hats in the millinery emporiums are almost exact reproductions of those seen in the old paintings by Watteau and his contemporaries. There are queer, cumbersome shapes, often of heavy velvet, but undeniably picturesque. In general, hats are not so large as they were, but they are still architectural in construction.

Electric.

"Oh, what will bring that matchless light to your dear eyes?" said I. "A matchless light? Why, sparking, sir!" The maiden made reply.

WATCH THE OUTGO

HOW TO LIVE WELL ON A SMALL INCOME.

Many Wasteful Expenditures Incurred That Could Easily Be Done Away With—Practice Small Economies.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

It all depends on your idea of the meaning of the adjective small as applied to an income.

I have known a couple who started in life with what their friends thought flying colors. The man had a business berth with a salary of \$8,000 a year. The man's wife went to house-keeping with him in a beautiful house furnished completely from roof to basement by her liberal father. Her mother agreed to give her all her clothes just as when she had been a girl at home. At the end of a year these two people came to their respective parents, and with tears and protestations declared that they could not live in town on the meager pittance of the husband's salary. Either they must have twice as much money or else they must emigrate to some cheap country place. Parents proving inexorable, the establishment in town was broken up and messieurs and madame betook themselves to a rural environment. What became of them I never learned, or whether they discovered Utopia in a cheap village. If such a village there be under the blue canopy that stretches over our heads.

Extravagant people can run through immense sums without much trouble. It is only necessary to want everything one sees, buy everything one wants, take no care of anything, do nothing one's self and be wasteful and improvident generally, to achieve brilliant success in this direction.

All over this country there are people who have solved the problem of living comfortably on incomes that range from \$500 or \$600 to \$2,000 a year.

The first thing to be thought of is shelter. A place to protect one from the weather and to provide one's family with the outside shell of that sweet intangible thing we call home, is the initial requisite. The home being selected, its furnishing comes next; this may be simple or elaborate, costly or inexpensive. It may be and often is, fully as artistic and fully as refined and beautiful when its cost has been trifling as when large sums have been absorbed in the item of upholstery, of chairs, tables, wall paper and decorations.

If it be practicable to build and own one's home, it is in the long run an economical procedure, as in a few years rent eats up in actual cash a sufficient amount to buy and wholly pay for a comfortable home. It is not an unwise thing to have a mortgage on the home to begin with, if there is enough forethought and self denial to make payments and reduce it annually, until the house is altogether one's own.

A great deal of wasteful expenditure is incurred by those who have the too prevalent American habit of frequently changing their residences. At times this tendency almost indicates a morbid and diseased social restlessness. People move apparently only to try another house on another street, when there is not the least advantage gained by the change and considerable money and strength are lost in the needless removal.

People who make a study of it and who have very small incomes on which to draw, have assured me that they can live best by purchasing household supplies in very small quantities. In Paris, where frugality is reduced to its lowest terms, the householder buys a tiny pat of butter, a single chop or a single egg at need. In America a great deal is thrown away for the reason that too much was originally bought. A housekeeper who tied her family over a particularly difficult crisis in its affairs, told me that she knew precisely how many potatoes to cook for a family of four, how many spoonfuls of coffee should be used in a week, and how many lumps of sugar. It must have been rather a strain to calculate so closely as she did, but her husband and children had enough to eat and made a good appearance when they went respectively to business and to school, and they got over their troubles and swept triumphantly forward into financial ease. A family in the neighborhood with three times their income, but none of their management, were always on the ragged edge of distress and were at last sold out by the sheriff.

Fuel is always expensive and is the one feature that resists the careful manager. In winter we cannot freeze, and in most parts of this country we have plenty of cold weather. It is the provoking nature of fire to burn fiercely on a hot day and to smolder or give out only little heat on a cold day. Many a time the heads of the house feel as if the shovels of coal that rattle into the furnace in winter, are menacing their very life, since coal is never cheap and burns away like mad once the match and the kindling wood have set it going. Gas is scarcely an economy because being in the control of heartless monopolies the householder is almost certain to be presented with a bill that surprises him by its size and extent, and against the payment of which it is vain to protest. On the whole the sifting, parsing and scraping must be applied somewhere else. To live at all one must have fire with which to cook food and to keep warm, and the saving must touch some other point.

Two cautions may be given people who would live well on a small income. Economize in the matter of the wardrobe. A great deal of money is needlessly frittered away on dress. It is by no means essential to be always at the height of the fashion. A good cut of dress or coat should last two or three seasons instead of one. They who understand economy and who pay cash often do well by shopping a little.

Electric. "Oh, what will bring that matchless light to your dear eyes?" said I. "A matchless light? Why, sparking, sir!" The maiden made reply.

Go out of season. Women are by no means the only transgressors in this way. Men are often as extravagant as their wives, when the affair of expenditure concerns clothing.

Cut down the feminine folly of wasting money on soda water and chocolate creams, cut down, too, the masculine folly of cigars and cigarettes. Put the money spent for these indulgences in the savings bank and you will soon have a margin for the rainy day.

Avoid running accounts. They are perfectly safe and a very great convenience if one's income is fixed and large. If it be on the other hand, small and uncertain, there is no sense in buying what one cannot at the moment pay for. Tradespeople charge percentage for the privilege of credit. The customer would be amazed should he stop to compute the interest he pays for the accommodation given him by the butcher or the baker who civilly waits 60 or 90 days for the settlement of a bill that would better have been paid, at the latest, each Saturday night.

Everything depends after all on the standard of living. One person may live well and save on what is impossible to another because the other has not thought it worth while to regard the homely virtue of good management and the practice of wise economy as prudent and desirable. (Copyright, 1906, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

PROPER WEARING OF VEILS.

Fashion's Decrees That Are Worthy of Remembrance.

Some long veils are seen, but the majority are face veils of various colors, with large or small dots as are most becoming, and a great number of real lace veils are noticed. These seem most becoming when worn thrown back from the face, thus softening the somewhat hard lines of the brows which fashion has ordained must needs be seen on most of the hats. The lace veils are in all colors and must be in accord with the color of the hat. There has been a craze for brown veils of all kinds for the last few months, and it now has extended to the brown lace veil, which is the fad of the moment, and, while becoming, is not a good contrast with anything but a hat with which brown looks well. Some women make the mistake of wearing it with a black hat and the result is anything but satisfactory. Small hats are for the moment more in evidence than large ones, the fact being that the picture hat is not in keeping with the tailor gown that is worn at this time of the year, consequently the principal hats now seen are quite small, extremely smart and decidedly feminine. They are trimmed with flowered or large, stiff ribbon bows, massed together until they form almost a cascade, and this mass of ribbon is placed at one side or at the back of the hat—Dress.

FOR LOVERS OF EMBROIDERY. Pocketbook Cover That Will Make a Charming Gift. Embroidery designs for cover for pocketbook. Half of one side is shown, and this again is to be duplicated for the other side. The four sections of the design are to be stamped on a single piece of material, the dotted lines crossing at the center of the material. It may be worked in over and over stitch or in outline and in silk or gold and colors mixed. Linen, cloth, or velvet or tapestry may be used for the material.

Baby Pillows. English eyelid work adapted to baby pillows form one of the most attractive as well as practical of decorations. Either over plain white or a color it is equally effective and it possesses the further advantage of laundering satisfactorily.



There is always the possibility of adapting a design so that it will be perfectly suitable for the object to which it is to be applied, and in no sort of fancy work is this so true as with the eyelid embroidery. If one is sufficiently ingenious to draw special designs some really charming effects may be obtained.

A Confident Assertion. "What kind of a dog is that?" asked the inquisitive man. "An 'em-jes' what kind of a dog he is," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "but he's got good stock in 'im. Dat dog is so many kinds of dog dat dar's got to be a good dog somewhere."—Washington Star.

Cheap Information. Gyer—if a man isn't feeling well, he is foolish to hand a doctor two dollars to ascertain what's the matter with him. Myer—Why do you think so? Gyer—Because he can find out free of charge by perusing a patent medicine almanac.—Chicago Daily News.

Barely Lived. "How did you get along with the simple life?" "I just got by."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

ONE BENEFIT OF MUSIC.



"Do you think that music is of any practical benefit?" "Well," replied the cynic, "judging from the photographs of eminent violinists, it must keep the hair from falling out."—Chicago Journal.

Too Full for Utterance. The poet was a frantic thing. And blood was in his eye. His poem had read "I drank of rue." The paper made it "rue."—Houston Post.

Surprised. Miss Mugley—Did Mr. Knox seem surprised to hear that I was engaged? Miss Cutting—Oh, a little bit. Miss Mugley—Did he ask when it happened? Miss Cutting—No, not "when," but "how on earth?"—The Bita.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Delayed. "You are mighty late with the milk this morning."

"Yes, we had some men out there fixin' the pump, and pop couldn't get at the water till long after milkin' time."—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.

Agreeing with Her. "Yes, he proposed, and I am very happy and proud—it seems wonderful. I don't see what he sees in me to love." "Neither do I." "You mean thing?"—Houston Post.